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FACTS ON FILE
Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Prisoners & Truce

Exchange Set, Full Talks Seen. Allied & Communist liaison delegates reached an agreement Apr. 11 on an exchange of sick & wounded prisoners in Korea.

The actual return of 605 Allied captives & 6,030 Communists was to begin Apr. 20 in Panmunjom and be carried out during a period of about two weeks.

With the exchange of sick & wounded now definitely in sight, the UN was reported ready to accept a Communist request that the full-scale armistice conference be resumed. Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander, was said to be awaiting final instruction from Washington Apr. 16 before sending the Reds a letter on this point. Clark was expected to be given these instructions on the deadlock over prisoners who did not want to go home: Red China's suggestion that they be handed over temporarily to a neutral country was satisfactory; Switzerland was the U.S.' first choice but any genuine neutral would do.

The Reds continued to assure the UN that the dispute over prisoner repatriation was the only obstacle to a cease-fire. They asked again Apr. 11, after the plan for exchanging sick & wounded was signed, that the 2 sides "settle the entire question of prisoners of war so as to realize an armistice in Korea."[1]

Agreement on Ailing POWs. The liaison delegations worked out plans for the trade of sick & wounded during 6 days of talks carried on without wrangling, Communist political speeches or any major dispute over arrangements. The chiefs of the liaison teams—U.S. Rear Adm. John C. Daniel & North Korean Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Cho—signed an agreement in Panmunjom Apr. 11 that provided:

An exchange of prisoner casualties would be carried out in Panmunjom under Article 109 of the Geneva Convention on Rules of War. It would begin within 10 days after the agreement was signed. The UN would deliver 500 Communists a day in groups of about 25 each. The Reds would turn over 100 men a day. Convoys carrying UN returnees from prison camps in extreme northwest Korea, and UN convoys of Red returnees from the Pusan area of South Korea, would be clearly marked & immune from attack as they made their way to Panmunjom. Each side would furnish the other advance information on their routes, schedules & stopovers. Neither side would have more than 300 persons in the Panmunjom area at any one time during the exchange period. Each would supply 30 instead of the normal 15 military police for duty in the neutral zone. A joint group of staff officers was named by Daniel & Lee to work out administrative details of the exchange.

Rear staging areas for the exchange were the truce-team hq. towns near Panmunjom: Munsan for the UN, Kaesong for the Reds. The UN reported it was ready to start the exchange at once but the Reds said Apr. 12 they could not begin until Apr. 20—latest allowable date under the agreement.[2]

Totals Revised. The number of prisoners to be returned was increased slightly by each side over original estimates. The Communists reported they would turn over 605 Allied captives, including 450 South Koreans, 120 Americans, 20 Britons, 15 "miscellaneous" (Canadians, Turks, Greeks, Dutch). The UN Command disclosed Apr. 15 it would send back 930 Chinese, instead of 700 as first indicated, and 5,100 North Koreans. 400 of the returning Communists were said to be litter cases.[3]

Return Trips Start. A 65-vehicle convoy of Communist trucks left the Chonma area Apr. 14 bound for Kaesong with Allied returnees. UN fliers scouted the convoy route to confirm the movement of the column & prevent an accidental air attack on it. The convoy traveled over rough roads marked by previous Allied bombings.

N.Y. Herald Trib.

Arrow indicates route of Red convoys carrying UN POWs to Panmunjom.

Meanwhile 745 Chinese among 769 Reds transferred from Cheju Island staged a 2-hour sitdown strike against leaving their ship in Pusan Apr. 15. Allied & Red Cross officials said they shouted insults, objected to having their pictures taken by news photographers and demanded advance inspection of a camp where they were to be held temporarily pending their overland trip to Munsan for exchange. The Allies regarded the sitdown as a final political demonstration by "die-hard" Reds. They obeyed orders to go ashore after American troops equipped for quelling a riot boarded their ship, a landing craft.[4]

Say Reds Hide War Convoys. U.S. pilots scouting North Korea Apr. 16 reported the Reds were moving exceptionally heavy traffic in war supplies over attack-free roads used by south-bound POW convoys. The fliers said they were driven off by heavy ack-ack when they flew low over the roads looking for POW vehicles.[5]

Civilians Freed. North Korea announced Apr. 9 that the 7 British civilians it had held since mid-1950 had been released at Russia's request. Among the 7: Min.-to-South Korea Vyvyan Holt, Vice Consul George Blake, newsman Michael Gigantes (Philip Deane), Salvation Army Comm. Herbert Arthur Lord. A British Catholic priest & nun also interned by the Reds were said to have died. The U.S. announced Apr. 10 that the USSR had agreed to ask North Korea to free 13 American civilians.[6]

1—see pp. 114B-C, 106D, 98G-H 2—see pp. 105J-106H 3—see p. 106F-H 4—see p. 114H-J 5—see p. 34N 6—see p. 106L (See Index Sections of this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

Week in Headlines

International. *Korean foes agreed to exchange ailing prisoners; U.S. readied reply on new truce talks.*
Indo-Chinese Reds opened drive on Laos.
Dulles "feelers" on new Far Eastern terms opposed.
Adenauer ended Washington talks; Bonn held Red spies.

United States. *Pres. Eisenhower assigned brother to Latin American good-will & fact-finding mission.*
Stassen, McCarthy continued dispute over Greek ships.
Verber, Ponger pleaded guilty to spy charges.
Harris quit VOA after delay over McCarthy charges.
Ex-Rep. Hall of N.Y. named GOP national chairman.
ILA leader Ryan charged with theft of union funds.

'BRAIN-WASHED' POWs. The U.S. Defense Dept. predicted Apr. 12 that some American POWs released by the Reds in Korea would "appear to have succumbed" to Communist propaganda. It said the Reds submitted their captives to a "brain-washing" process, forcing them to attend indoctrination classes where they were subjected to "unremitting arguments, distorted & selected information & various inducements to accept or at least repeat many elements of Communist propaganda." The Army said a program was prepared to help readjust returning POWs to non-Communist thought.[1]

Reds Clamor for Truce Talks. Peiping Radio charged Apr. 14 that the U.S. was exhibiting "reluctance" to reopen the Korean armistice conference. Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, addressing the UN Gen. Assembly Political Com. in New York Apr. 15, said the U.S. was "digging up outlandish complications" about Red China's new offer on repatriation of prisoners. (Vishinsky had indicated in UN debate Apr. 9 that the Reds still insisted on return of all prisoners, voluntarily or not.)[2]

The U.S. State Dept. said Apr. 15 it was still drafting instructions to Gen. Clark on revival of cease-fire talks. Clark was expected to relay them to Red leaders through the Panmunjom liaison teams, which would work out arrangements for a new meeting of truce delegates.

Dulles 'Feelers' Withdrawn. The White House denied Apr. 9 that official policy was reflected in an interview with an unidentified top official suggesting that: (1) the Korean war be settled with the ROK frontier fixed at the "waist" of the peninsula above Pyongyang & Wonsan; (2) other Far Eastern questions be grouped with Korea for settlement in one peace conference; (3) Formosa be placed under UN trusteeship. Newsmen reporting the interview had not identified the source but others said it was given out by State Secy. John Foster Dulles. The suggestions were denounced by South Korean & Chinese Nationalist spokesmen and Sen. Robert A. Taft, Senate majority leader, declared Apr. 11 a settlement based on a divided Korea would be "unsatisfactory." Dulles was revealed Apr. 12 to have suggested to members of Congress that the U.S. (1) reduce European aid so as to send more to the Far East and (2) end the governmental Point 4 technical aid program as soon as it could be replaced by private firms & foundations investing abroad.[3]

(U.S. Amb.-to-Russia Charles E. Bohlen[4] arrived in Moscow Apr. 11 and paid what was termed a "purely protocol" call on Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov Apr. 14. 9 American newspaper & radio executives who had been given "red carpet" treatment during a visit to Moscow said in Berlin Apr. 9 they saw numerous signs that Russian peace gestures toward the West were sincere. They denied on arriving in New York Apr. 11 that they had been made dupes of Soviet propagandists. Editor John Chapple of the Ashland, Wis. *Daily Press* wired them Apr. 11: they were "the editorial jackasses of the century for falling for this Soviet peace trickery.")

Warfare

Fighting. Sharp fighting for Outpost Texas on the east-central land front continued through Apr. 13 with South Koreans losing it to the Reds Apr. 10, recapturing it next day. U.S. Marines regained possession of Carson Hill near Panmunjom Apr. 9 after losing it to Chinese.

U.S. Sabrejet pilots reported 3 Red MIG-15s downed Apr. 11 and 7 Apr. 12 in dogfights over North Korea. First use of Sabrejets as fighter-bombers was reported Apr. 14 when they raided a Communist troop center at Chongdan in western Korea. The UN continued widespread air attacks during the week. B-29s bombed railroad targets in Pyongyang, Red capital, Apr. 13.

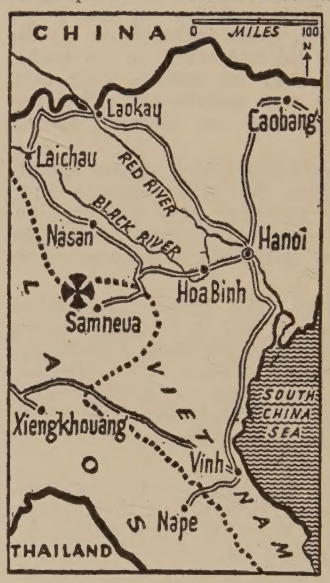
The U.S. battleship *New Jersey*, returning to action in Korea, joined the cruiser *Los Angeles* & 75 Navy planes in a bombardment of numerous targets from Wonsan to Chongjin on the northeast Korean coast Apr. 13.

The U.S. reported Apr. 15 that its Korean casualty total reached 133,463 (23,694 dead) Apr. 10.[6]

Koje Island Red POW disorders Apr. 3 & 9 resulted in the deaths of 6 North Koreans who attacked guards, the UN POW Command in Pusan reported. Another Koje POW was found beaten to death by fellow prisoners Apr. 6.[7] . . . **Bulgarian** reports reaching Vienna Apr. 12 disclosed that a 15-member Bulgarian Red Cross medical brigade had returned from war service in North Korea.[8] . . . **USAF Capt. Harold Fischer**, 27, of Swea City, Ia., who had shot down 10 Red MIGs in the Korean war, was captured in Manchuria after he bailed out of his damaged Sabrejet Apr. 7, the Chinese Red radio said Apr. 10. (Fischer was divorced in Las Vegas, Nev. Apr. 10 by Mrs. Dorothy Fischer on grounds of mental cruelty.) . . . **Congressional Medal of Honor** award Apr. 6: posthumously to Army Cpl. Clifton T. Speicher, 21, of Gray, Pa., killed in a lone attack on a Red machine gun nest last June.[9]

INDO-CHINA

Viet Minh Drive on Laos. The Indo-Chinese kingdom of Laos ordered general mobilization Apr. 14 of men 18 to 35 to help the French resist an advance into the state by Viet Minh rebels. The French announced Apr. 13 they had withdrawn their garrison from Samneua (cross on map) to prepare for defense of Laos against 40,000 rebels massed to invade it. The French hoped to stop the Red-led forces on a plateau northwest of Xiengkhouang. Positions there defended Luangprabang, 125 mi. southwest of Samneua and capital of King Sisavang Vong.



N.Y. Herald Trib.

Laos (pop. 1,500,000) had never before been seriously threatened by Viet Minh troops during the civil war, most of which had been fought in Viet Nam to the east. The mobilization ordered Apr. 14 was intended to increase its native security force to 60,000 men from 13,000.

The Viet Minh radio broadcast an announcement Apr. 13 (New Year's Day in the Indo-Chinese kingdoms of Laos & Cambodia) that rebel forces would "create a revolution" in the 2 states and bring about "the union of Viet Nam, Cambodia & Laos."

Pleven Urges U.S. Aid. French Defense Min. René Pleven, visiting Washington at the invitation of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com., met with its members privately Apr. 13 to discuss the Indo-Chinese military situation, Communist "peace offensive" & interrelation of the Indo-Chinese & Korean wars. He was said to have urged that the U.S. speed action on an enlarged program of aid to the Viet Nam Army.[10]

NATIONALIST CHINA

Formosa Forces. The Air Force on Formosa began Apr. 6 a program of transition to jet aircraft from World War II American types of propeller-driven planes. 2 jet trainers, first provided by the U.S., reached Formosa Apr. 3. 76 U.S. Marines completed a special training program for Nationalist Marines in amphibious tactics Apr. 6.[11]

1—see p. 57K 2—see pp. 106D, 107G-J 3—see p. 106A-B 4—see p. 101L 5—see p. 107N 6—see p. 106M 7—see p. 89C 8—see Vol. XII, p. 341J 9—see p. 82L-M 10—see p. 98L 11—see p. 33E-F

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The Nationalist Defense Ministry reported Apr. 12 that 2 Chinese Red gunboats had been sunk Apr. 6 off the Chekiang coast. It was said to have been the first naval Chinese battle since the U.S. deneutralized Formosa.[1]

Burma Forces. Thailand closed its northern border with Burma Apr. 4 until the status of Chinese Nationalists in Burma was settled. It announced that it would not let the Chinese withdraw through Thailand or be supplied across the Thai frontier. 3 white men killed with Nationalist guerrillas in Burma were identified Apr. 8 as German deserters from the French Foreign Legion in Indo-China. Burma reported Apr. 12 that the Nationalists had failed in an attempt to capture the airstrip at Kengtung.[2]

GERMANY

Adenauer Wins U.S. Support. A communiqué issued by Pres. Eisenhower & West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer Apr. 9 announced these results of Adenauer's 3-day conference with American leaders in Washington:

The U.S. promised West Germany (1) military equipment through the European Army and off-shore defense contracts after its Western peace contract & the EDC treaty were ratified, (2) a review of methods for granting pardons to 300 German war criminals in American custody and (3) consideration of Germany's plea for aid to East German refugees. The 2 leaders called on Russia to demonstrate its peaceful intentions by letting East Germans take part in a free national election and releasing German war prisoners still in the USSR. They indorsed tighter controls over trade with the Soviet bloc and called for "early agreement" on the status of the Saar—an issue in dispute between West Germany & France. Adenauer asked for reduction of U.S. tariffs & customs on German products. He & State Secy. John Foster Dulles exchanged notes Apr. 9 calling for (1) negotiation of a new U.S.-German treaty of friendship, commerce & navigation "at a very early date" and (2) closer cultural relations between the 2 countries. Adenauer left Washington Apr. 10 on a 9-day tour of the U.S. that took him to San Francisco Apr. 11, Chicago Apr. 13.[3]

Bonn Arrests Red Spies. West Germany announced Apr. 10 that 35 Germans operating a Red spy ring in the Fed. Republic under the direction of East German officials had been arrested. 2 more members were reported caught Apr. 12. One suspect—Dr. Hans Hartig, 36—hanged himself in jail in Essen Apr. 11. Vice Chancellor Franz Bluecher said Apr. 10 the ring used trade societies as a front.[4]

Nazis. West Germany took over the prosecution Apr. 2 of Werner Naumann and 6 other members of his alleged Nazi conspiracy group arrested by the British. An 8th suspect, Dr. Friedrich Karl Bornemann, ex-Hitler Youth leader sought since Jan., surrendered in Karlsruhe Apr. 7.[5]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Brother to Latin America. Pres. Eisenhower announced in an address to the Council of the Org. of American States in Washington Apr. 12 that he was sending his brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, on a good-will & fact-finding mission to Latin America. Speaking at Pan-American Union hq. in ceremonies opening Pan-American Week (Pan-American Day was observed Apr. 14), the President said his brother was to recommend to the White House & State Dept. ways "for strengthening the bonds between us & all our neighbors in this Pan-American Union."[6]

Urges Rubber Plant Sale. Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress Apr. 14 to authorize the Govt. to sell its synthetic rubber plants to private industry. The plants, having a capacity of 806,500 long tons a year, were built at a cost of $550 million. The President stipulated that the Govt. should get "full fair value," terms should guarantee the "ready availability" of the plants for production in emergency and the consuming public & rubber industry should be assured "the benefits of fair competition."[7]

CONGRESS

Stassen, McCarthy on Ships. Mutual Security Dir. Harold E. Stassen met with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) Apr. 13 but apparently failed to clarify his views on the extent to which McCarthy's Sen. Investigations Subcom. should take State Dept. direction in dealing with Greek shipowners. McCarthy had called for the meeting in an Apr. 11 letter. He said that Greek owners of 150 ships operating from London had failed to promise his subcommittee that they would quit trading at Red Chinese & other Soviet-bloc ports because of reports that Stassen was "unhappy" about a similar agreement made by Greek shipowners in New York. McCarthy suggested that Stassen "personally assure" them that he favored the agreement.

Stassen announced after the meeting Apr. 13 that he had told McCarthy that all questions of subcommittee contact with foreign shipowners should be "cleared" with State Secy. John Foster Dulles and that McCarthy should follow Dulles' advice "on the manner to proceed." He also proposed investigating the N.Y. Greek Shipowners Com. McCarthy, on hearing this, called the statement inaccurate because he did not recall Stassen telling him to clear contacts with Dulles. He said he did not intend to check with anybody "on the questions we ask of witnesses."

The London group rejected the McCarthy agreement Apr. 14 but said it would consider proposals from "official" agencies. The shipowners promised to observe British Govt. orders which prohibit strategic shipments to Red China & North Korea but permit other cargoes. They indicated that they feared McCarthy would attempt to extend any agreement and try to get them to embargo non-strategic shipments to other Soviet-bloc ports. McCarthy indicated Apr. 15 that he blamed Stassen for the London decision.[8]

(Stassen appointed Mrs. Hiram Cole Houghton of Red Oak, Ia. as Asst. MSA Director, it was reported Mar. 23. Her job: Refugees & migration of surplus populations.)

Inflation Curbs Backed. Extension of a weakened Defense Production Act through June 30, 1955 was approved by a 12-3 Sen. Banking Com. vote Apr. 9. The measure would give the President "stand-by" power to freeze wages & prices for 90 days in emergency, to curb consumer & real estate credit, to allocate materials & impose priorities and to lend money & guarantee loans for expansion & production. It would extend federal rent controls in non-critical areas until Sept. 30 and permit rent increases to 130% of 1947 levels (an 8.3% increase). It would also continue the Small Defense Plants Admin. as an independent agency.

The Eisenhower Admin. had asked for the rent control extension but not for the wage-price power. Actg. ODM Dir. Arthur S. Flemming told the committee Mar. 25 that the Admin. thought Congress "could move rapidly enough" to provide needed powers in emergency but that if Congress thought otherwise, the Admin. would accept stand-by authority. Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks gave the committee a similar report on Admin. views Mar. 31 but said that he opposed price-wage curbs "on any basis."

Bernard M. Baruch testified in favor of stand-by controls Mar. 23-24, warning that failure to provide them would "increase the risk of war." The next war was "likely to explode" with such speed as to leave no time to plan transition from peace to war economy, he declared. He said that if Congress told the people "what's going on" instead of spreading "hokum" about "secrets," there would be more public demand for stand-by controls.[9]

Tuck Elected. Ex-Gov. William M. Tuck (D.), 56, was elected to Congress in a special election in Virginia's 15th Cong. Dist. Apr. 14. He defeated Lorne Ross Campbell (R.) for the seat vacated by Thomas B. Stanley (D.).[10]

COMMUNISM

2 Admit Spying. Otto Verber, 31, & his brother-in-law Kurt L. Ponger, 39, Austrian-born U.S. citizens who served in Army intelligence during the war, pleaded guilty in Washington respectively Apr. 13 & 14 to charges that

1—see pp. 49J-K, 42M 2—see p. 99J 3—see p. 107P 4—see p. 93G 5—see p. 93J 6—see p. 25H-J 7—see p. 86F 8—see p. 108F-G 9—see pp. 43M-P, 79G-H, 102J-K 10—see p. 28J

U.S. BUSINESS PREPARED FOR PEACE. Peace in Korea or a halt to all U.S. defense production would permit American business firms to "produce a wealth of new civilian products now on the shelf," "solve many of their personnel problems and bring tax relief," Standard Factors Corp. reported in New York Apr. 12 after a survey of 347 companies. The report concluded that most manufacturers, wholesalers & retailers were optimistic about effects of peace, would respond with "the finest surge of competitive effort & the most amazing output of new products that we have ever seen."[1]

they had conspired to spy on U.S. military secrets for the USSR. At least a dozen persons had been reported arrested by U.S. authorities in Vienna in connection with the case. Among those detained was Wilhelm Hoettl, 38, ex-Nazi spy & author of *Secret Front*, post-war book on espionage. He was released after questioning.[2]

Church Probe Denied. Chrmn. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) of the Sen. Internal Security Subcom. denied Apr. 9 that his group had any intention of investigating alleged Communists in religion. His denial was in response to a statement by Chrmn. Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.) of the House Un-American Activities Com., who had announced earlier that day his pleasure at learning that the Jenner unit "was launching an investigation of individual members of the clergy who are alleged to be Communists. . . ."

Velde's statement had been prompted by testimony of Herbert A. Philbrick, ex-FBI secret agent, who told the Senate subcommittee Apr. 7 that he had known "7 or 8 hardened, disciplined Communist members posing as ministers of the gospel" in the Boston area during 1947-49. Jenner warned him not to name them publicly. (Philbrick told reporters that "at least 5" were still preaching and "more successful today than anyone else in the party.")

Velde's previous suggestion of probing communism in religion had been opposed by Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 19 as needless and capable of accomplishing no possible good. But Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R., Calif.) backed Velde Mar. 17 with a House speech affirming that "there are Communists in the church." Jackson charged: (a) Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam "served God on Sunday and the Communist front the balance of the week"; (b) the Rev. Claude C. Williams of Birmingham had called himself "politically . . . a Communist" and had said that "I'm in the church because I can reach people easier that way and get them organized for communism." Oxnam retorted that Jackson had used the House floor to broadcast "lies."[3]

Overseas Libraries Probed. McCarthy urged State Secy. Dulles in an Apr. 7 letter to find out who was responsible for putting books by Communists in the State Dept.'s overseas libraries. Ex-*Daily Worker* editor Louis F. Budenz told McCarthy's Sen. Investigations Subcom. Mar. 25 that he had found "at least 75" Communists on a partial list of writers whose books were in these libraries. He said he believed a "concealed Communist" was responsible. Budenz identified writer Sol Auerbach (penname James S. Allen) as an "important" Communist functionary and labeled "utterly false" Auerbach's Mar. 24 testimony that he did not know Moscow controlled the U.S. CP.[4]

Grace Lumpkin, whose *A Sign for Cain* was on State Dept. library shelves, testified Apr. 2 that she included Communist philosophy in this 1934 novel on orders of Joseph Kunitz of the defunct Communist *New Masses*. She said Kunitz warned her that Communist book reviewers would "break" her career unless she did so. Poet Langston Hughes admitted to the subcommittee Mar. 26 that his early sympathy for communism had been reflected in his writing. He said he would like these writings in overseas libraries to be replaced by books he wrote since 1950.

Among writers who refused on Constitutional grounds to testify about alleged Communist affiliations (all had books in U.S. overseas libraries): Mar. 25—Lawrence K. Rossinger. Mar. 26—Dashiell Hammett & Mrs. Helen Goldfrank. Mar. 27—Dr. Bernhard J. Stern of Columbia U. Apr. 1—Dr. Gene Weltfish (Columbia U. announced Mar. 31 that it was dropping her from its faculty at the end of the academic year but denied that this was due to her refusal to answer Sen. Internal Security Subcom. questions in Oct. 1952). Apr. 2—Morris U. Schappes.

West Coast Hearings. 32 witnesses, mainly from the entertainment & educational fields, refused on Constitutional grounds to answer questions about alleged Communist affiliations during House Un-American Activities Com. hearings held in Los Angeles Mar. 23-Apr. 8.

Charles Albert Page, 53, ex-State Dept. consular official in Latin America & Paris, refused Apr. 7 to say whether he had told the truth when he denied on a State Dept. job application that he had ever been a Communist. But he insisted that he had not been a Communist during his 11 years in the State Dept.'s foreign service.

Danny Dare, 48, TV dance director, & stage-&-film producer Harold A. Hecht, admitted ex-Communists, testified Mar. 23 that Communists had infiltrated a WPA theater project and injected propaganda into a Hollywood Theatre Alliance show. Dare admitted having lied to a House subcommittee in denying he had been a Red.

David Lang, 40, ex-Communist film writer, testified Mar. 24 that Red views were injected into films through teachings of a "writers' clinic" headed by Dalton Trumbo, Lester Cole, John Howard Lawson, Paul Jarrico, Dick Holland & Paul Trivers. Lang named as CP members: Michael Wilson, Carl & Mrs. Estelle Foreman, Chas. & Mrs. Helen Leonard, Sol Barzman & Louis Solomon. Max N. Benoff, 37, whom Lang called a Red, testified Mar. 24 that he had attended CP meetings but never thought himself a Red.

Simon Lazarus, 58, producer of the controversial film *Salt of the Earth*, denied Mar. 26 that the Soviet Govt., the CP or the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union had contributed money for the film. He refused to name his associates or to tell whether he was a Communist.[5]

Dwight Hauser, 41, Hollywood radio director, testified Mar. 30 that he had been a member of the CP "radio branch" that included Abe Burrows. Radio actor-writer Roy Erwin, 29, said Mar. 31 that he had been a genuine member of the CP radio branch but had later spied on it for the FBI. He said he thought alleged CP members Georgia Backus & Paul McVey were responsible for his appointment to the local governing board of the American Fed. of Radio Artists.

Sylvia Richards, film writer, & ex-writer Bart Lytton testified Mar. 25 and film writer Gertrude Purcell testified Apr. 8 that they had been Communists.

Mrs. Edith Macia, 68, ex-postmistress of Tombstone, Ariz., told the committee Mar. 28 that she had spied on the CP's Southern California cells for the FBI from 1943 through 1948. She supplied a list of 146 alleged CP members.

Among witnesses who refused to answer questions during the Los Angeles hearings: film writer Edw. T. Huebsch & Joe Springer (Mar. 25); Los Angeles school teacher Abraham Minkus, 38 (Mar. 27 & 30); film writer Ben Maddow & union organizer Bernard Lusher (Mar. 28); dancer Libby Burke and freelance writer David (& Mrs. Naomi) Robison (Mar. 30); *Los Angeles Evening Herald & Express* drama & film critic Wm. E. Oliver & Dr. Harry Steinmetz of San Diego State College (Apr. 7); actor-writer Nedrick Young, 38, film composer & musician Sol Kaplan, 34, radio announcer Murray Wagner, film actress Virginia Mullen, artist & actor Clement Wilenchick and radio-TV writer Frank Tarloff (Apr. 8).

23 film workers who had refused to answer committee questions in 1951 sued committee members & film studios for a total of $51,750,000 in Calif. Supreme Court Mar. 10 on charges they had been "blacklisted" from jobs. The plaintiffs included these persons named in the current hearings: Wilson, Jarrico, Huebsch & Solomon. The other plaintiffs: Gale Sondergaard, Howard Da Silva, Fred Graf, Alvin Hammer, John Howard Chamberlin, Anne Revere, Donald Gordon, Robt. Lees, Robt. L. Richards, Waldo Salt, Philip Stevenson, Louise Rousseau, Alfred Lewis Levitt, Abraham Polonsky, Wilma Shore, Hart Uerkvitz, Guy Endore, Frederic Rinaldo & Paul Perlin. (The Screen Directors Guild was reported Apr. 2 to have refused to reinstate Herbert J. Biberman, who had been jailed for refusal to answer committee questions.)[6]

1—see p. 98F 2—see p. 42H-J 3—see p. 77B-C 4—see p. 92J-K 5—see pp. 84P-85A 6—see pp. 85B, 60M

Magazines Seized. 45 magazines containing Communist propaganda were reported seized by customs officials in Indianapolis Apr. 5 under the "Forgn. Agents Registration Act." Postal officials turned them over to the Justice Dept. to rule on whether they conflicted with the U.S.' "best interests." They included copies of *Soviet Union, Crocodile* and *People's China & News.*

OTHER INVESTIGATIONS

Resignations & Ousters. Reed Harris, 43, who clashed with McCarthy at Voice of America hearings, resigned as deputy director of the State Dept.'s Intl. Information Admin. Apr. 14, effective Apr. 24. McCarthy called Harris' departure "the best thing that has happened there in a very long time." He said "resignation" was the wrong word, implying that Dr. Robert L. Johnson, new head of the unit, had forced Harris to quit. Johnson, however, accepted Harris' resignation with an expression of "regret & warm good wishes" and said "I hate to see you go." Harris said he had wanted to resign earlier but had delayed because he wanted to give McCarthy's committee a "reaffirmation of my loyalty & a record of accomplishment."[1]

Resignation of Charles P. Arnot as director of the Intl. Information Admin.'s Intl. Press Service was announced Mar. 19. The State Dept. said he quit to give Johnson a free hand in choosing subordinates. Charles T. Miller, Arnot's deputy, was named acting chief of the IPS.

The U.S. High Commission in Germany announced Apr. 9 that it was dismissing, for economy reasons, 2 top information officials—Austrian-born Joseph M. Franckenstein, head of *Amerika Dienst's* feature service, and Glenn R. Parson, Frankfort public information officer. The High Comm. said their jobs would be filled by regular Forgn. Service officers. Franckenstein, writer Kay Boyle's husband & ex-OSS officer credited with having liberated Innsbruck before U.S. troops arrived, charged Apr. 10 that the alleged reason for his dismissal was "only a subterfuge in order to avoid passing on my loyalty." He said he would contest the ouster by reporting for work and suing if his salary were cut off. (The High Comm. said that it was dismissing 137 U.S. & 763 German employes by July on economy orders from Washington. The State Dept. said Apr. 2 that 36 Voice jobs in New York and 610 vacant posts in Washington & abroad were being abolished as economy measures. As a further economy move, the Voice said Apr. 1 it would not renew contracts for use of 5 radio transmitters in California, Massachusetts & Ohio. Contracts for 2 controversial Wash. & N.C. transmitters were canceled Mar. 20.[2]

Resignation of Charles W. Thayer, 43, U.S. Consul General in Munich & ex-head of the Voice, was announced Mar. 26 after the State Dept. had ordered a new investigation of him. McCarthy had said Mar. 25 that Thayer, brother-in-law of Amb.-to-Russia Charles E. Bohlen, "is, I understand, to be discharged." The State Dept., however, said Thayer was quitting to devote full time to writing.[3]

(The House Appropriations Com. revealed Apr. 12 that the State Dept. had reported dismissing 425 employes for "homosexual proclivities" since 1947.)[4]

Other Senate Probe Developments. Harold Glasser, 46, ex-Treasury Dept. international monetary expert, refused Apr. 14 on Constitutional grounds to tell the Sen. Internal Security Subcom. whether (a) he was a Communist, (b) he had been a Communist during his 12 years of Govt. service or (c) he had conferred with Communists before advising ex-State Secretaries George C. Marshall & Dean G. Acheson at international conferences. The subcommittee said Elizabeth T. Bentley, former Communist spy courier, had identified Glasser as a member of a Red spy ring which included Alger Hiss. Henry H. Collins Jr., free-lance writer who had worked for 3 Congressional investigating units & 4 Executive agencies, told the subcommittee Apr. 10 that he was not a Communist but refused to say whether he had been one as recently as 1951. Whittaker Chambers had identified him as a Communist cell member.

Ex-Asst. State Secy. Edward W. Barrett told a Sen. Forgn. Relations subcommittee Mar. 27 that McCarthy "headline-hunters" should not be allowed to "frighten us into such shrill & strident techniques as to antagonize at the outset those we seek to win over." He accused McCarthy of putting ex-Reds "on a pedestal to lecture the rest of us who had enough good sense never to have been Communists." (Sen. J. William Fulbright [D., Ark.] of the subcommittee objected Mar. 26 to use of ex-Communists for attacks on Govt. officials.) Voice of America offiifficials Gerald Dooher & Dr. Stanley S. Ghosh told McCarthy's Sen. Investigations Subcom. Mar. 19 that ex-Amb.-to-India Chester Bowles had asked that anti-Communist broadcasts to India be "toned down." Bowles said in New Delhi Mar. 20 he had recommended that anti-Red statements by Indian leaders not be given "excessive treatment" for fear the Indians, following their neutrality policy, would make "balancing" anti-U.S. statements.

GENERAL

Hall Elected GOP Chairman. Ex-Rep. Leonard W. Hall (N.Y.), 52, was elected chairman of the Republican Natl. Com. at a meeting in Washington Apr. 10. Pres. Eisenhower indorsed Hall's nomination Apr. 9 and pledged Apr. 10 to give him "complete loyalty & sincere cooperation." Hall said he would serve without pay. His predecessor, C. Wesley Roberts, had received $32,500 a year.[5]

Ryan Held for Theft. Joseph P. Ryan, 68, pres.-for-life of the AFL Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., surrendered in New York Apr. 13 on an indictment charging that he stole $11,390 of his union's funds. The money allegedly went for golf club fees, insurance, clothing, taxes, his sister-in-law's funeral & other personal expenses. It came from *ILA Journal* advertisements sold by professional solicitors to waterfront businessmen.[6]

Military Atomic Developments. A spring series of 10 atomic tests at the Yucca Flat, Nev. proving grounds reached the half-way mark after the explosion of 3 nuclear weapons Mar. 31, Apr. 6 & Apr. 11. The Mar. 31 test, set off atop a 300-ft tower at 5 a.m., was described as the detonation of an "experimental device which might result in a new weapon." The flash was less brilliant than previous ones in the series but observers were jolted more severely. The Apr. 6 weapon, dropped by bomber, was exploded at 7:30 a.m. at an altitude of more than 5,000 ft., higher than any previously. The flash was seen more than 1,000 miles away in Mexico. 2 remote-controlled planes carrying 60 mice & 2 monkeys each flew through the resulting radioactive cloud at a height of 30,000 ft. High-level air traffic (over 24,000 ft.) was banned in a 100,000-sq.-mi. area for 6 hours because of radiation danger. The Apr. 11 shot was set off atop a 100-ft. tower at 4:45 a.m. It was called a "medium-sized" nuclear blast.[7]

Successful production of energy at Acro, Ida. by a model reactor, main element of the atomic engine to be installed in the Navy's projected atomic submarine, was announced Mar. 31. 23 Navy men ended Mar. 19 a 60-day voluntary internment in the submarine *Haddock* at a New London, Conn. dock, a test to determine whether men could stand long periods of virtual imprisonment under conditions that would be required in wartime in atomic submarines.[8]

159 Million Americans. U.S. population reached 159 million Mar. 20, according to Census Bureau estimates. The bureau said Mar. 8 that U.S. farm population had dropped to 24,819,000 by Apr. 1952, a decline of 239,000 in 2 years.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Austria. The program of a new Austrian Cabinet was presented to Parliament Apr. 15 by the new Chancellor, Dr. Julius Raab of the People's Party, and the Socialist Vice Chancellor, Adolf Schaerf. The program called for government investment to combat unemployment and measures to increase export trade. Raab formed the new coalition cabinet Apr. 2. His regime replaced that

1—see pp. 83N-84A 2—see p. 83M 3—see p. 7C; Vol. XII, 127J-K; IX, 349D 4—see Vol. XII, p. 97E 5—see p. 101P 6—see p. 92B-C 7—see p. 91P 8—see Vol. XII, p. 193P (See Index Sections for other references to names & subjects mentioned in News Section)

rector of the Lower Austrian Farmers League. Members of the new cabinet:[1]

Chancellor—Julius Raab*
Vice Chancellor—Adolf Schaerf†
Interior—Dr. Oskar Helmer†
Justice—Dr. Josef Geroe‡
Education—Dr. Ernest Kolb*
Social Admin.—Karl Maisel†
Finance—Dr. Reinhard Kamitz*
Agri. & Forestry—Joseph Thoma*
Trade & Reconstrctn.—Joseph Boeck Graissau*
Transp. & Nat'lized Industries — Karl Waldbrunner†
Foreign Affairs—Dr. Karl Gruber*

Britain. A national budget for 1953-54 introduced in Commons by Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler Apr. 14 was the first since World War II that proposed no new taxes. It reduced the basic income tax rate to 42¼% from 47½% and cut purchase taxes by a minimum of 25%. Budget total: £4,259,000,000 ($11,925,200,000), of which £1,497,000,000 was earmarked for defense and £1,264,000,000 for social services.[2]

Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden underwent an operation in London Apr. 12 for removal of gallstones. Prime Min. Winston Churchill was acting as Forgn. Secy.... Britain & Finland signed a one-year pact Apr. 13 to regulate diminishing trade between the 2 countries. A Finnish source said exports to Britain were expected to drop below the present level of £65 million ($182 million) a year. They totaled £100 million ($280 million) in 1951. . . . The U.S. 3d AF conceded Mar. 31 that an American plane machine-gunned Essex Township in England last July 23 by error. There were no casualties from the attack. . . . U.S. tourists in Britain numbered 164,000 in 1952, an increase of 36,000 over 1951, the Board of Trade reported Apr. 3. They spent $82 million as compared with $70 million in 1951. Tourists from all foreign nations totaled 733,000 in 1952 as against 712,000 in 1951, spent £78 million ($218,400,000) as against £75 million.

Canada. A White Paper issued by Defense Min. Brooke Claxton disclosed Apr. 13: Canada would exceed the original $5 million budget for its 3-year defense program; the RCAF had formed its first squadron of CF-100 all-weather twin jet fighters, planned to form several more this year; much progress had been made the past year on the joint Canada-U.S. radar network to warn against air attacks.[3] . . . Canada lifted Mar. 20 its export & import controls over shipment to & from the U.S. of all nonferrous metals except nickel & nickel-bearing materials. . . . Canadian Natl. Railways reported Mar. 16 record gross revenues of $675,219,415 in 1952, net operating revenue of $40,366,500 (10% less than in 1951). . . . The Toronto metropolitan area was expanded by act of the Ontario Legislature Apr. 2 into a federation of the city proper & 12 suburbs. Their population of 1,191,000 formed Canada's largest city. . . . One house was destroyed when 3 fiery crosses were burned Apr. 13 in North Buxton, Ont., a Negro village.

Yugoslavia. Vice Pres. Edvard Kardelj of the Federal Executive Council said Apr. 7 that Yugoslavia would stress payment of workers on the basis of merit & skill and de-emphasize Govt. planning of salary levels. He indicated that the regime was ready to do away with an "accumulation" system whereby it siphoned off quotas of the profits of Yugoslav enterprises.[4] . . . Council Vice Pres. Alexander Rankovic, ex-Interior Minister, was quoted by the *N.Y. Times* Apr. 12-13 as saying: there were about 7,000 political prisoners in Yugoslavia, of whom 4,500 were pro-Soviet Communists; the Govt. was preparing to let more Yugoslavs, including opponents of the regime, leave the country as emigrants & tourists. (5 members of a Yugoslav soccer team who refused to go home from Vienna were granted asylum by Austria Apr. 11.) . . . The U.S. allotted Yugoslavia an additional $11 million for drought relief Apr. 5. The grant increased U.S. aid to Yugoslavia since its Cominform break to $106,750,000, about half of which went for food. . . . Belgrade radio charged Apr. 9 that the Vatican was blocking a settlement between Catholics & the Yugoslav Govt. by forbidding clergymen to join state-supported church organizations whose activities were restricted to religious affairs. . . . State Forgn. Affairs Undersecy. Ales Bebler renewed charges Apr. 8 that Slovene minorities were oppressed In Italy & the U.S.-British zone of Trieste.

1—see p. 58K 2—see Vol. XII, 106A 3—see p. 45L 4—see p. 102N 5—see Vol. XII, 158L 6—see p. 108C *People's †Socialist ‡Ind.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Wheat Pact Renewed. A 3-year extension of the Intl. Wheat Agreement, which would expire July 31, was recommended Apr. 9 to 46 participating governments by the Intl. Wheat Council in Washington. The council proposed a new price range of $1.55-$2.05 a bushel as against the old $1.20-$1.80. The U.S., one of 4 exporting nations in the Council, sought a $2.15 maximum to bring export prices closer to this year's American domestic support level of $2.21. The U.S. Govt. had paid its wheat exporters $600 million in subsidies since the Wheat Agreement took effect in July 1949. Britain, chief importer under the agreement, said it would be unable to pay more than $2 a bushel and could not accept the new maximum of $2.15. (Wheat trade among nations in the Council is free within the fixed price range. Most past sales have been at the maximum price.) The Council Apr. 11 announced guarantee quotas of 595,542,052 bu. for wheat shipments in each of the next 3 years. Britain drew the largest import quota (117,067,939 bu.). Next largest: West Germany & India 55,115,565 each, Japan 36,743,710, Italy 31,232,154, Netherlands 24,802,004, Belgium 22,597,382. Balance of the imports would be shared by 35 nations. Annual export quotas: U.S. 270,174,615 bu., Canada 250,000,000, Australia 75,000,000, France 367,437.[5]

Trade Curbs & Price Supports. Presidential authority to curb farm imports in "emergency" was urged by Agriculture Secy. Ezra T. Benson at Sen. Agriculture Com. hearings Apr. 9. But he opposed the "cheese amendment," which "arbitrarily" curbed some farm imports. Benson charged that the U.S.' rigidly-high farm price supports (a) priced American products out of foreign markets, (b) stimulated overproduction and (c) attracted imports which could undersell price-supported U.S. products. Benson Apr. 7 imposed a 2 million-lb. limit on imports of tung oil (&/or the equivalent in tung nuts) for the period Apr. 8-June 30 to cut competition with the domestic product and to keep the Govt. from being required to spend too much money for tung nuts under price support laws. (The Agriculture Dept. said Mar. 12 that it had put up more than $1 billion for the record 445,800,000 bu. of 1952-crop wheat stored by farmers under the price support program.)[6]

Materials. The Office of Defense Mobilization temporarily halted stockpile purchases of copper (except under existing contracts) Apr. 9 in an effort to lower prices. The Natl. Production Authority issued its new "Defense Materials System" regulations Mar. 23. It authorized steel, aluminum & copper producers to accept non-priority orders from civilian users for delivery after June 30.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Sex Change Denied. Operations performed on Christine Jorgensen did not change the ex-GI into a girl, the *N.Y. Post* reported Apr. 6. It said the former George Jorgensen Jr. remained physically a man, despite castration & penisectomy, because surgery could not give him female organs. The report was based on interviews with the Danish physicians who treated Jorgensen. They said that Jorgensen presented a psychological rather than a physical problem and was subjected to drastic surgery as a solution to his strong tendency to transvestitism.

WINNERS OF AWARDS

Chemistry. $1,000 Jas. F. Norris Award for outstanding achievement in teaching of chemistry, announced by American Chemical Society's Northeastern Section Apr. 9: Dr. John Xan, head of Howard College's Chemistry Dept.

Drama. "Bests" of 1952-53 season, according to N.Y. Drama Critics Circle Apr. 14: New American play—Wm. Inge's "Picnic." Foreign play—Peter Ustinov's "The Love of Four Colonels." Musical—"Wonderful Town."

French Academy. Academy of Sciences of Institute of France elected Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, pres. of Johns Hopkins U. & of U.S. Natl. Acad. of Sciences, as member for research in biophysics and leadership in developing many phases of science (announced Apr. 4).

Humanity. $10,000 Dr. C. C. Criss Award for aiding cause of humanity, presented by Mutual of Omaha Apr. 16: Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director of NYU-Bellevue Medical Center's Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation

Literature. $2,300 European Community of Book Clubs literary prize, announced in Geneva Mar. 26: Divided between Czeslaw Milosz, 42, exiled ex-diplomat of Communist Poland, for first novel "The Taking of Power," and Werner Warsinsky of Germany for surrealist novel about post-war Germany. . . . $3,000 Prix de Rome Fellowship of American Acad. of Arts & Letters, announced in N.Y. Mar. 5: Sigrid de Lima of New York, author of "Captain's Beach" & "The Swift Clouds."

Music. Columbia U.'s 1953 $1,000 Alice M. Ditson award for aid & encouragement of American musicians, announced in N.Y. Mar. 24: Walter Hendl, conductor of Dallas Symphony Orchestra.

Social Science. 10,000-kroner ($1,400) award of Institute of Social Research of Norway, announced Mar. 13: Shared by Prof. Wm. F. Cottrell of U. of Miami & Prof. Quincy Wright of U. of Chicago for essay on methods of research into problem of peace.

NEW BOOKS

ADVENTURES OF MOTTEL, THE CANTOR'S SON by Sholom Aleichem. Trans. by Tamara Kahana. Short stories by late humorist. Apr. 13. (Henry Schuman, 342 pp., $4)*

THE CARDBOARD CROWN by Martin Boyd. Story of decaying Anglo-Australian family. Apr. 13. (Dutton, 256 pp., $3)*

CORPUS OF JOE BAILEY by Oakley Hall. About youth & manhood of Californian before, during & after World War II. Apr. 10. (Viking, 479 pp. $4.50)*

FAITHFUL IN MY FASHION by John Coates. Story of prolific, unconventional English family. Apr. 14. (MacMillan, 320 pp., $3.25)*

GOOD & EVIL, Two Interpretations: I. Right & Wrong; II. Images of Good & Evil. By Martin Buber. Essays by mystic. Apr. 13. (Scribners, $2.75)†

HOTEL TALLEYRAND by Paul Hyde Bonner. Satire. About American diplomats & non-diplomats in Paris. Apr. 13. (Scribners, 300 pp., $3.50)*

MEN LIKE SHADOWS by Dorothy Charques. Historical novel about participants in 12th Century Crusade. Apr. 6. (Coward-McCann, 343 pp., $3.75)*

NINE STORIES by J. D. Salinger. Short stories, mostly about child's or adolescent's world. Apr. 6. (Little, Brown, 302 pp., $3)*

PORTRAIT OF AN AMERICAN: Charles G. Dawes. By Bascom N. Timmons. Biog. of late former Vice President. Apr. 13. (Henry Holt, $5).†

THE PRIVATE DINING ROOM & OTHER NEW VERSES by Ogden Nash. Rhyme & reason by witty verse-maker. Apr. 7. (Little, Brown, 169 pp., $3)‡

THE STRUGGLES OF ALBERT WOODS by Wm. Cooper. Ironic career of ambitious, opportunistic chemist. Apr. 8. (Doubleday, 287 pp., $3.50)*

THE VAGRANT MOOD by W. Somerset Maugham. Essays about writers, other people, ideas (Maugham's 57th book). Apr. 2. (Doubleday, 250 pp., $3)†

OBITUARIES

O. Slack Barrett, 59, Ohio River boatline operator, Protestant lay leader; Apr. 4 in Cincinnati.

Dr. Cyril von Baumann, 61, explorer & mapmaker, physician, advertising personnel specialist, author of children's books; Apr. 10 in New York.

Dr. Henry Bett, 77, Methodist leader, student of origins & meanings of nursery rhymes; Apr. 7, Birmingham, Eng.

Rev. Dr. Hugh Black, 85, preacher, Union Theological Seminary theologian; Apr. 6 in Montclair, N.J.

Col. Will H. Brown, 81, Army Motor Transp. Corps chief World War I, auto industry pioneer; Apr. 2, Indianapolis.

George Burchett, 80, tattoo artist; Apr. 3 in London.

Mrs. Marian W. Clarke, 72, New York Congresswoman (R.) 1934-35; Apr. 8 in Binghamton, N.Y.

Edward B. Cochems, 76, Wisconsin football star & St. Louis U. coach at turn of century, a leader in T. Roosevelt (1912) & Chas. Evans Hughes (1916) Presidential campaigns; Apr. 10 in Madison, Wis.

Gano Dunn, 82, engineer who directed many large power & pipeline projects; Apr. 10 in New York.

Lillian Genth, 76, painter; Mar. 28 in New York.

Prof. Gordon Hall Gerould, 75, retired Princeton English Dept. chrmn.; Apr. 10 in Asheville, N.C.

Arthur G. M. Hesilrige, 89, historian, ex-ed. of *Debrett's Peerage;* Apr. 13 in London.

Walchand Hirachand, 71, Indian industrialist (ships, autos, aircraft); Apr. 8 in Sidhpur, India.

Charles Franklin Hosford Jr., 65, coal exec., ex-chrmn. Natl. Bituminous Coal Comm; Apr. 12, San Francisco.

McNair Ilgenfritz, composer-pianist; Apr. 12 in N.Y.

Dr. Cyril Edwin Mitchinson Joad, 61, head of London U. Philosophy Dept., controversial radio philosopher (opposed war, often criticized U.S.; Socialist & agnostic in youth, dropped many Marxian views and rejoined church in later life); Apr. 9 in London.

Joseph L. Kania, 56, pres. of Polish Roman Catholic Union (U.S. fraternal org.); Apr. 12 in Chicago.

Boris Kidric, 40, Yugoslav Communist Politburo member, leading economist of Tito regime; Apr. 11 in Belgrade of circulatory ailment believed to be leukemia.

John LaGrone, 61, pioneer flier, barnstorming companion of Chas. A. Lindbergh before latter's 1927 N.Y.-Paris solo flight; Apr. 12 in Kansas City, Mo.

Otto R. Lehmann, 77, pioneer auto mechanic who said he advised Henry Ford to produce low-cost 4-cylinder car; Apr. 10 in Hartford, Conn.

Dr. Eduard Christian Lindeman, 67, pres. Natl. Conf. of Social Work; Apr. 13 in New York.

Lionel Logue, 73, speech specialist who helped late King George VI overcome stammer; Apr. 12, London.

Dr. Dean S. Luce, 77, named by AMA as "Doctor of the year" in 1950; Apr. 9 in Canton, Mass.

Dr. Rollo F. Maitland, 68, pres. Amer. Organ Players Club, head of Phila. Music Acad.; Apr. 7, Phila.

Lewis Neikrug, 53, overseas dir. Hebrew Immigrant Aid Soc.; Apr. 8 in Paris of abdominal ailment.

Dr. Thomas Nelson, 80, dean emeritus of N.C. State Coll. School of Textiles; Apr. 11 in Raleigh, N.C.

Charles A. (Kid) Nichols, 83, star NL pitcher 1890-1905; Apr. 11 in Kansas City of neck ailment.

John Parkinson, 69, banker, yachtsman; Apr. 11, Boston.

Heber Cushing Peters, 85, designer of adding machines; Apr. 7 in Summit, N.J.

William Howard Pillsbury, 73, retired educational consultant; Apr. 11 in New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Hans Reichenbach, 61, German-born UCLA philosopher in logic, mathematics; Apr. 9, Santa Monica.

Hugo Sperrle, 68, field marshal who directed Nazi air blitz on London 1940; Apr. 2 in a Munich clinic.

Samuel Strauss, 83, ex-*N.Y. Evening Globe* publisher, ex-*N.Y. Times* treas.; Apr. 12 in New York.

Malvina C. Thompson, 61, secy. to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt since 1924; Apr. 12 in New York.

David Wertheim, co-dir. of Natl. Com. for Labor Israel, dir. Latin-Amer. Dept. of NCLI's Histadrut campaign; Apr. 10 in Havana of coronary thrombosis.

Waclav Widra, 75, actor, gen. mgr. of Czechoslovak Natl. Theater; Apr. 7 in Prague.

Prof. Stanislaw Wojciechowski, 84, leader in fight for Polish independence in World War I, Polish Republic Pres. 1922-26; death announced in Warsaw Apr. 11.

Frank Wood, 90, marine artist; Mar. 23 in London.

SPORTS

Baseball. The major league season opened Apr. 13 with an NL game in Cincinnati won by Milwaukee, 2-0. Milwaukee defeated St. Louis, 3-2, in its NL home debut Apr. 14 when other major league clubs opened the season. (The AL's scheduled opening game with New York at Washington was rained out Apr. 13. Pres. Eisenhower, who flew to Augusta, Ga. on a golfing holiday Apr. 13 and planned to let Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon throw out the first ball in Washington, flew back to the capital for a speaking engagement Apr. 16 in time to preside at Washington's postponed opener with the Yankees. He thus preserved a first-game tradition established by Pres. Taft in 1910.) Polls of baseball experts favored the AL New York Yankees, seeking their 5th straight World Series title under Mgr. Casey Stengel, and the NL Brooklyn Dodgers to repeat as pennant winners.[1] . . . The St. Louis Browns sold Sportsman's Park in St. Louis to the Cardinals for $800,000 Apr. 9, then leased use of the park for 5 years at $175,000 a year. Cardinal Pres. August A.

'REDS' NO MORE. Gen. Mgr. Gabe Paul of the Cincinnati NL baseball club announced Apr. 9 the club wanted to be known as "Redlegs." Although its official name was "Red Stockings" it had been popularly known for years as "Reds."

*Fiction ‡Poetry †Non-fiction 1—see Vol. XII, p. 342D

Busch Jr. first renamed the park Budweiser Stadium after the beer produced by his brewery (Anheuser-Busch), then changed the name to Busch Stadium Apr. 10 at the urging of Baseball Comm. Ford C. Frick.[1]

Basketball. Minneapolis retained the NBA title by defeating New York, 4 games to one, in a final playoff ending in New York Apr. 10. (Semifinal playoff losers: Ft. Wayne to Minneapolis, Boston to New York.)[2]

Football. The NFL Baltimore Colts traded 5 players to Cleveland Mar. 25 for 10 men, including ex-Boston U. back Harry Agganis & ex-USC guard Elmer Willhoite.

Golf. Ben Hogan, 40, of Palm Springs, Calif., won his 2d Masters tournament title in Augusta, Ga. Apr. 12 with a 72-hole score of 274, a record for the event. He won $4,000 of the $20,000 purse[3] . . . Patty Berg & Louise Suggs tied Apr. 12 for first place in the 2d section of the women's Weathervane Open in Phoenix, Ariz. Miss Berg actually led by one stroke but signed an inaccurate card.[4]

Swimming. Natl. Amateur Athletic Union indoor championships Apr. 2-4: Yale won the men's team title in New Haven, Conn.; Walter Reed Hospital of Washington won women's team title in Daytona Beach, Fla.

Bill Kerslake, 23, of Cleveland won the heavyweight title Apr. 12 of the first AAU Greco-Roman wrestling tournament, held in Toledo. . . . **Ray Kilgore of San Francisco** won the world 3-cushion billiard tourney Apr. 9 in San Francisco. . . . **Dr. Dave Freeman** of Pasadena, Calif. regained the U.S. men's badminton singles title (his 7th) in Pasadena, Calif. Apr. 4. . . . **Jim Kimberley** of Chicago, driving a Ferrari, won the 200-mi. feature of the Sports Car Club of Amer. races in Austin, Tex. Apr. 12. . . . **World 1½-mi. pacing record** was bettered in Danbury, Australia Apr. 9 by a New Zealand horse, Blue Mist. Time: 3 mins. 3¼ secs. . . . **Oklahoma A&M** announced Apr. 6 it would abolish athletic scholarships to comply with North Central Assn. rules. . . . **Bob Titchenal,** 36, Denver assistant, was named head football coach at New Mexico Mar. 31 after Dudley S. DeGroot was dismissed in a dispute over sports policy.

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. 10 persons were killed & 7 seriously injured in a collision of 2 crowded subway trains in East London Apr. 8. Some passengers were trapped for up to 8 hours.

54 persons were reported killed and some 250 injured by an explosion of old Japanese torpedoes at an ammunition disposal dump at Nantsechu, Formosa Apr. 6. 18 persons were killed Mar. 28 in the crash of a Central African Airways Viking airliner en route from Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika to Nyasaland. 13 persons died Apr. 10 when a Caribbean Intl. Airways Catalina flying boat crashed at sea near Kingston, Jamaica.

The Dutch Red Cross verified Mar. 5 that 1,783 persons died in February's flood. 1,061 were still missing. Communist China donated £15,000 ($42,000) to Britain's Flood & Tempest Distress Fund Mar. 31.[5]

Sitting Bull Reburied. The remains of the Sioux Indian chief Sitting Bull were removed from a grave at Ft. Yates, N.D. by 13 South Dakotans Apr. 8 and reburied near Mobridge, S.D. Both sites were within the Standing Rock Indian Reservation. South Dakotans had argued that the famed Indian leader, who banded together the Sioux tribes that wiped out Gen. George Custer's cavalry unit in the battle of the Little Big Horn, should have been buried in South Dakota where he had been killed.

Crown Prince Akihito of Japan arrived in San Francisco Apr. 11 en route to the British coronation. . . . **Ernie Lombardi,** ex-Natl. League catcher who was top NL hitter in 1938 & 1942, slashed his throat with a razor in San Leandro, Calif. Apr. 8. He received emergency treatment and was reported out of danger Apr. 9. . . . **John W. Davis,** 80 Apr. 13, was appointed by Queen Elizabeth II as honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (announced Apr. 12). Davis, 1924 Democratic Presidential candidate, was U.S. Amb. to Britain 1918-21. . . . **Mrs. Perle Mesta,** outgoing U.S. Min. to Luxembourg, received the Grand Cross of the Oak from Grand Duchess Charlotte Apr. 10. Mrs. Mesta quit her post Apr. 13. . . . **Mrs. William J. Sebald,** wife of the U.S. Amb. to Burma, was granted U.S. citizenship in Honolulu Apr. 6 after 26 years as a stateless person. Of British-Japanese parentage, she lost her Japanese citizenship in 1927. . . . **Tira Ensio,** 24, of Finland, French Forgn. Legion deserter, was rescued Mar. 27 after drifting on a raft for 34 days in the Bay of Bengal. He weighed 56 lb. . . . **Arturo Toscanini** was 86 Mar. 25. . . . **Pope Pius XII** was 77 Mar. 2. . . . **Mary Pickford** was 60 Apr. 9. . . . **Mrs. Leah Sykes Young,** 66, Negro farm wife, was named Virginia's "Mother of the Year" by a jury of white clubwomen Mar. 21. . . . **Guri Lie,** 27, daughter of retiring UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie, announced Mar. 23 she would give up her Norwegian citizenship and seek naturalization by the U.S. . . . **Serge M. Rubinstein,** Russian-born financier and convicted draft-dodger, was denied Justice Dept. permission to leave the U.S. voluntarily although the Govt. had sought to deport him for years, his lawyer reported in Washington Mar. 24. Cuba Mar. 27 revoked a 180-day tourist visa it had granted Rubinstein.[6] . . . **Louis Bromfield's** Malabar Farm near Mansfield, O. will be turned over to an independent farm foundation as a memorial to his late wife, Mrs. Mary A. Bromfield (announced Mar. 16).

Diana Marie Weggeland, 16, who accompanied Marine Pvt. Fred Eugene McManus on a trip during which he murdered 5 persons, was sentenced in Rochester, N.Y. Apr. 14 to an "indefinite term" of up to 3 years at Westfield State Farm.[7] . . . **Richard Short,** 39, ex-movie bit player (as Richard Wallace) who testified against Minot F. (Mickey) Jelke 3d, was sentenced in New York Apr. 7 to 9 months in the workhouse after he pleaded guilty to receiving the earnings of prostitute Pat Thompson.[8] . . . **Justice Michael A. Musmanno** of Pennsylvania Supreme Court was cleared by 3 Allegheny County Common Pleas judges in Pittsburgh Mar. 21 of charges that he attempted to hinder a witness in a bribery case. . . . **Mayor Milton A. Gibbons'** (Tuckahoe, N. Y.) 1952 gambling conviction was reversed by New York's 2d Dept. Appellate Div. Jan. 12.[9]

Jack Gross, younger brother of bookie Harry Gross, was sentenced in Brooklyn Mar. 30 to up to 3 years in jail for perjury in an investigation of police protection of gamblers. 23 N.Y. police officers were fired after being found guilty in a departmental trial Feb. 24 of taking graft from Harry Gross. 6 others were acquitted.[10] . . . **House Judiciary subcommittee** heard testimony Feb. 19-Mar. 5 that the Justice Dept. had agreed to let the N.Y. Police Dept. rather than the FBI investigate civil rights violation cases involving alleged police brutality. N.Y. Police Comm. George P. Monaghan denied such agreement, but ex-Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery contradicted his denial and testified Mar. 4 that he (McGranery) had "terminated" the understanding as illegal as soon as he heard of it. . . . **Gerard W. Purcell,** ex-financial secy. of New York's Uniformed Firemen's Assn., was sentenced in New York Feb. 11 to 2½-5 years in jail on his plea of guilty to stealing about $238,000 from the association. He said $115,000 went to ex-First Dep. Fire Comm. James Moran, who was jailed.[11]

Negro sharecropper Mack Ingram's conviction of "assault by leer" was reversed by the N.C. Supreme Court Feb. 25 and he was ordered freed.[12] . . . **Ralph Cooper,** sole remaining defendant of the "Trenton 6" Negroes accused of the 1948 murder of storekeeper William Horner, pleaded no defense in Trenton, N.J. Feb. 20 and said that the other 5 had been with him in Horner's shop at the time of the murder. Cooper was given a 6-to-10-yr. jail sentence. 4 of the other defendants had been acquitted and were immune to retrial. The 5th had died.[13] . . . **J. Moody Drinkard,** 48, pres. of the Thomasville (Ala.) Bank & Trust Co., was sentenced in Mobile Jan. 16 to 11 years in jail for misapplying $923,000 in bank funds and for false statements to the RFC when he got W. P. Stutts' Stutts Lumber Industries, Inc. a $455,758 RFC loan. Stutts got a 6½-yr. sentence.[14]

Married. Sir Alexander Fleming, 71, discoverer of penicillin, to Dr. Amalia Coutsouris, 40, Greek war heroine & bacteriologist, in London Apr. 9 (2d for both).

1—see pp. 96B, 88G 2—see p. 88J 3—see Vol. XII, 172F, 116H 4—see p. 88L 5—see p. 96L 6—see Vol. XII, 76H 7—see p. 112M 8—see p. 104M 9—see Vol. XII, 116N 10—see Vol. XII, 348M 11—see Vol. XII, 48F 12—see Vol. XII, 368K 13—see Vol. XII, 427J-N 14—see Vol. XI, pp. 412J, 397K-L